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## PART I

### IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

#### CHIEF SECRETARIAT

##### Police Administration.

READ—

Letter No. C2. 16—33, dated the 23rd October 1933, from the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, forwarding the report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1932-33.

ORDER NO. P. 3272-83—POL. 68-33-3, DATED BANGALORE,  
THE 8—10TH JANUARY 1934.

Mr. F. A. Hamilton, C.I.E., continued to be in charge of the Department throughout the year.

The most important measures sanctioned during the year under review were the reorganisation of the subordinate staff effecting a general improvement in the pay and prospects of the Force and the revision of the several kinds of allowances drawn by the subordinate Police Officers. With a view to infuse fresh blood both into the Gazetted and non-Gazetted ranks, two Police Probationers and ten Probationary Sub-Inspectors were appointed. The Mysore City was placed under the direct charge of the District Superintendent of Police, Mysore District, and the post of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mysore City, was abolished. A separate sub-division with headquarters at Nanjangud under the charge of an Assistant Superintendent of Police was created with jurisdiction over certain Taluks of the Mysore District, the District Superintendent of Police, Mysore, being relieved of direct responsibility over those taluks.

2. *Cognizable Offences.*—There was a large increase in the number of cases reported under this head—14,376 cases as against 10,578 in the previous year. This increase is said to be due to the better reporting and registration of crime and the general economic depression. The number of true cases rose from 9,221 in the year 1931-32 to 12,504 and the cases dealt with, including those pending at the beginning of

the year, from 14,223 to 17,985. The number of cases in which investigation was refused was 691, the cases that were either false or due to mistake of law or non-cognizable were 1,244, cases not detected 944, those struck off on A form 107, withdrawn 121, transferred 11, compounded 159. Of the remaining 14,708 cases, 9,130 ended in conviction and 1,353 in acquittal or discharge, leaving 4,225 cases pending at the end of the year as against 3,609 cases pending at the end of the year 1931-32. The percentage of cases in which investigation was refused to the number of cases reported was 4·8 as against 4·88 in the previous year and the number of cases convicted (9,130) as compared with that of cases decided (10,483), worked to the percentage of 87 as against 85·44 in 1931-32.

3. *Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.*—During the year under review, the total number of such cases for investigation including those pending with the Police at the beginning of the year, was 184 as against 173 in the previous year, the number of true cases being 137. The number of cases ending in conviction was 67 as against 95 in the year 1931-32. The number of cases reported under rioting or unlawful assembly was 98 as against 84 in the previous year. Cases of offences relating to coins and currency notes during the year were 6, of which 4 ended in conviction as against 12 and 5 respectively in the previous year.

4. *Serious Offences against Person.*—The number of cases dealt with under this head including cases pending at the beginning of the year was 1,160, of which 176 cases ended in conviction as against 1,284 and 167 cases respectively in the previous year. The percentage of conviction to true cases (450) was 39·11 as compared with 36·94 in the year 1931-32. The number of cases under murder culpable homicide and attempt at murder reported during the year was 101 as against 123 in the previous year, the percentage of convictions (42) to true cases (94) being 44·68 as against 38·46 in the year 1931-32.

5. *Kidnapping.*—There was an increase in the number of offences reported under this head also during the year, the number being 56 as against 44 in the previous year.

6. *Dacoity, Robbery, House-breaking and Theft.*—The number of cases reported under dacoity during the year under review was double that of the previous year, being 22; the percentage of convictions to true cases was 40 as against 25 in the previous year. While there was an increase in the number of cases of robbery reported, the percentage of conviction to true cases was comparatively low. The cases reported under robbery were 62 and the percentage of convictions to true cases was 34·29 as against 59 cases and 42·96 per cent in the previous year. Under theft, the number of cases reported was 2,723 as against 2,419 in the previous year and the percentage of conviction to true cases has increased from 31·17 per cent to 40·7 per cent. The number of cases reported under House-breaking was 1,597 as against 1,432 in the previous year, and the percentage of conviction to true cases was 28·6 as against 21·09.

7. *Recovery of Stolen Property.*—During the year under review, property of the value of Rs. 2,51,487-8-5 was lost in 3,241 cases as against property of the value of Rs. 2,40,189-13-9 in 2,824 cases in the previous year, while property recovered out of this during the year amounted to Rs. 97,961-8-5 in 1,725 cases as against Rs. 98,137-8-2 in 1,784 cases in the previous year. The percentage of the value of property recovered to that lost was 38·9 as against 40·8 in the previous year.

8. *Preventive action under Section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code.*—There was a falling off in the number of persons ordered to notify their residence under Section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code the number being 44 as against 59 in the previous year.

9. *Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation.*—The number of cases reported under this head during the year was 3 and all are pending disposal as against 6 cases reported and 5 ending in conviction in the year 1931-32.

10. *Juvenile Smoking.*—During the year under review, there was a great decrease in the number of cases of juvenile smoking detected, being 291 as against 421 in 1931-32. Four cases put up under the regulation ended in conviction as against one in the previous year.

11. *Criminal Tribes Regulation.*—The number of cases prosecuted under this offence was 267, the number of persons involved being 184 as against 260 cases involving 180 persons in the previous year. The number of cases ending in conviction

was 164 involving 164 persons against 155 cases involving 154 persons in the year 1931-32. The number of cases which ended in acquittal or discharge was 5 involving 5 persons as against 7 cases involving 11 persons in the previous year. It is noted that, elimination from registers of 696 persons who did not evince criminal propensities enabled the Police to concentrate their attention on the more really dangerous criminals.

12. *Motor Vehicles Regulation.*—There was a rise in the number of buses plying for hire in the mofussil during the year, the number being 637 as against 536 in the previous year. The number of vehicles registered till the end of the year was 4,989 as against 4,322 in the year 1931-32 and the number of vehicles newly registered rose from 260 to 667. The number of accidents to cars also increased, being 99 as against 69 in the year 1931-32. The number of accidents attended with loss of life was large during the year, being 30 as against 16 in the previous year. Similarly the number of convictions for rash and negligent driving rose from 13 in the previous year to 29, for driving without licenses from 51 to 57, for high speed from 13 to 30, for infringement of conditions of permits from 92 to 236 and for miscellaneous violations of rules from 345 to 468. The increase noticed above in the offence of this description call for greater care and vigilance on the part of the Police.

13. *Inspections.* The inspection work of the officers of the Department during the year was on the whole satisfactory.

14. *Cost of the Department.*—The sanctioned strength of the permanent Force on the last day of the year was 952 officers and 5,477 men. The cost of the Department was Rs. 18,13,057-5-4 as against Rs. 17,72,972-12-0 in the previous year.

Recruitment was easy in almost every District and literate recruits above the average were generally forthcoming. The percentage of illiterates in the Force further decreased. The Police Training School had 482 men under training.

Government note that there was a general decrease in the number of cases referred by Magistrates to the Police under Section 202 and 156, Criminal Procedure Code though it continued to be high in the Districts of Mysore and Shimoga (74 in each District). The District Magistrates concerned should discourage this undesirable practice. It is brought to notice that 2,546 cases were pending with Magistrates at the end of the year, some of them for two years and over and that such delays in disposal are detrimental to Police work. The High Court will be requested to issue suitable instructions to the Magistracy to avoid delays as far as possible.

Government are pleased to observe that the Administration of the Police Department during the year 1932-33 continued to be satisfactory.

R. RANGA RAO,

Chief Secretary to Government.

#### Working of the Mysore City Municipality for the year 1932-33.

READ—

Letter No. G. To. 901, dated 24th November 1933, from the President, City Municipal Council, Mysore, forwarding the Administration Report of the Mysore City Municipal Council, for the year 1932-33.

ORDER NO. L.<sup>s</sup> 5045-51—ML. 140-33-18, DATED BANGALORE,  
THE 9TH JANUARY 1934.

Recorded.

2. There was no change in the constitution of the Municipal Council during the year. Mr. T. G. Rama Iyer was the President till 14th July 1932, when he was succeeded by Mr. B. T. Kesava Iyengar who continued as President during the rest of the year.

3. *Meetings.*—The Municipal Council held 23 meetings in all, of which 12 were ordinary, 5 adjourned and 6 special, as against 15 in the previous year of which, 12 were ordinary and 3 special, the average attendance of members being 20 as against 22 in the previous year.

4. *Working Committees.*—There were seven committees during the year against eight in the previous year. The Managing Committee and the Works Committee held 20 and 15 meetings respectively, during the year.

5. *Revision of taxes, fees, etc.*—There was no imposition of fresh taxes or fees during the year.

6. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The total demand for the year under all heads was Rs. 6,54,828 including previous year's arrears of Rs. 1,38,439. The total collection amounted to Rs. 5,07,801, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,47,027 at the close of the year. The increase in the arrears is attributed to the inclusion of the outstandings under water revenue, the writing off of which is under consideration and also to increased arrears under special sanitary cess which was introduced about two years ago and which has not been properly understood yet by the public. The ratio of collection under all heads to current demand was 98·3 per cent against 98·7 in the previous year.

The arrears under assessed taxes at the end of the year were Rs. 1,37,321 which was more than that at the beginning of the year. This is not satisfactory. The tendency for these arrears to increase from year to year should be checked and every effort made to effect full recoveries.

*Finance.*—The total income and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 8,07,598 and Rs. 8,20,347 as against Rs. 8,18,508 and Rs. 8,66,820 in the previous year. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 27,439, as against Rs. 40,187 at the end of the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 3-15-10 as against Rs. 3-12-9 in the previous year, and it is stated that the higher incidence was only apparent and not real, as a large amount of arrears under water revenue from Government institutions and domestic connections were realised during the year.

A large amount is shown as due to Government by the Municipality on account of the maintenance charges of the Vani Vilas Water Works. The adjustment of the arrears has been delayed for a long time and it is high time that the Municipality made arrangements for the early discharge of the dues. The separate reference on the subject referred to in para 69 of the report is awaited.

Regarding the sums due by Government Departments to the Municipality referred to in the same para, the attention of the Departments is drawn to the several orders issued by Government in the matter and they are requested to arrange for the adjustment of their dues to the Municipality within three months and submit a report to Government in the matter.

*Public Works.*—The Municipal Council executed the following works during the year:—

- (i) Tarring of roads at a cost of Rs. 49,429.
- (ii) Construction of shops in the west wing of Devaraj Market at a cost of Rs. 18,405, out of the contributions of Rs. 10,000 each received from *Dharmaprakasa Rao Bahadur D. Banumiah* and *Mr. Raja Ram Mudaliar* towards the maintenance of *Sri Mallamma Milk Centre* and *Subramanya Milk Centre*.
- (iii) Construction of milk centres and *Sisuvihars* at a cost of Rs. 27,973.

The total expenditure under public works was Rs. 1,98,298 as against Rs. 2,43,377 in the previous year. An expenditure of Rs. 91,140 was incurred on the upkeep and maintenance of roads and buildings during the year.

*Water Supply.*—The City water supply continued to be under the control of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. Improvements to the distribution system to the extent of Rs. 17,849 were carried out by laying sub-mains and providing public taps in the City. With a view to prevent break-downs in the head works, of which there were two during the year, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1½ lakhs for the improvement of water works, of which a sum of Rs. 50,000 was given as an outright grant and the balance as loan to the Municipality.

*Public Health.*—Public health was generally good though plague and small-pox appeared during certain seasons of the year. The total number of births and deaths during the year were 2,882 and 2,524 against 2,859 and 2,882 in the previous year. The number of infants under one year old that died during the year was 359 against 289 in the previous year.

There were 258 attacks and 186 deaths from plague, as against 144 attacks and 90 deaths in the previous year. More than 21,000 inoculations were done during the

year against 2,568 in the previous year. Anti-Malarial operations by the special staff were continued during the year and the area of their activities extended. The distribution of Larvicidal fish to wells and ponds was continued and steps were also taken to drain out some swampy areas.

The number of vaccinations done during the year was 18,210 against 14,555 in the previous year.

*Maternity and Child Welfare.*—Several schemes tending to stimulate this important work were carried out during the year including the opening of Toddlers Centres under the able guidance of Sir Charles Todhunter, which have proved of great educational value. The *Sisuvihar* and the new buildings constructed for the three Milk Centres, *viz.*, Sri Mallamma Milk Centre, Subramanya Milk Centre and the Vani Vilasa Milk Centre, were declared open during the year, the last function being presided over by the late King of Spain.

*Sewage Farm.*—The revenue realised from the Farm during the year was Rs. 18,738 against Rs. 16,741 in the previous year, the excess being due to the increased yield from the area newly brought under cultivation. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 13,223 against Rs. 13,434 in the previous year.

*Compost.*—The manufacture of compost out of street rubbish and night soil was continued during the year and 2,400 tons of compost were manufactured as against 1,811 in the previous year, the total amount realised therefrom being Rs. 6,987.

*Public Instruction.*—The control of Primary Education in the City continued to vest in the Municipal Council. The number of schools that were under the control of the Municipality under the scheme were 53 including 5 adult night schools. The total strength of these schools was 5,838 against 5,760 in the previous year. The expenditure on account of Primary Education incurred out of Municipal Funds amounted to Rs. 31,555 against Rs. 31,275 in the previous year.

R. RANGA RAO,

Chief Secretary to Government.

#### Working of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore, for the year 1932-33.

READ—

Letter No. A. C. 282, dated the 8th November 1933, from the Chairman, City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore, forwarding the report on the administration of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board for the year 1932-33.

ORDER NO. L. 5137-41—ML. 140-33-19, DATED BANGALORE,  
THE 10—11TH JANUARY 1934.

Recorded.

2. The Board consisted, as usual, of the Chairman and eight other Trustees, of whom two were elected by the Mysore City Municipal Council, three were *ex-officio* and the rest nominated by Government. Mr. B. T. Kesava Iyengar, B.A., was appointed as Chairman in place of Mr. T. G. Rama Iyer, B.A., from the 14th July 1932. Mr. Mohamed Sait was appointed Trustee in place of *Dharmaprakasa Rao Bahadur D. Banumiah*, deceased.

The Board held thirteen meetings in all during the year of which twelve were ordinary and one special. The average attendance at the meetings was 78.3 per cent against 80.3 in the previous year.

3. *Finance.*—The total receipts of the Board amounted to Rs. 2,21,959 of which a sum of Rs. 50,000 was contributed by Government. A sum of Rs. 50,854 was realised under service heads, the receipts under suspense heads being Rs. 76,632. Including the opening balance of Rs. 30,873, the amount that was available for expenditure was Rs. 1,83,197, of which Rs. 1,01,752 was spent on works and establishment. The balance of Rs. 81,445 was debited to suspense heads. A sum of Rs. 9,578 was spent on acquisition works, Rs. 23,423 on drainage and sanitation works, Rs. 21,996 on establishment and the balance on minor items. The income under Narasimharaja Building Fund and the Palace Building Fund was Rs. 10,710 and Rs. 454 respectively, while the expenditure under these heads amounted to Rs. 19,282 and Rs. 147, respectively.



4. *Works.*—Fifty-one estimates relating to the construction and other works were passed during the year by the Board at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,42,608. Sixty Construction Works were in progress during the year at an outlay of Rs. 49,694, of which 36 were incomplete works of the previous year and the remaining 24 were fresh works. Twenty-three sewerage works were in progress during the year and the number of house connections given was 410 against 317 in the previous year.

Three model houses were newly constructed in Narasimharaja Mohalla out of the Narasimharaja Building Fund at an aggregate cost of Rs. 2,494. Three more houses for the use of the Military Pensioners were under construction in the same Mohalla. Of the sixteen model houses that were under construction in Vani Vilas Mohalla at the close of the previous year, eight were completed during the year and the remaining eight were nearing completion.

The receipts under the Palace and Narasimharaja Building Funds from the start of the funds' operations up to the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,01,373 and expenditure to Rs. 88,782. A sum of Rs. 2,052-3-10 was recovered during the year on account of the model houses already sold.

5. *Progress in acquisition work.*—Twenty properties were declared for acquisition during the year. Sixteen properties were acquired under the Land Acquisition Regulation besides two acquired by mutual agreement. The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 9,578.

6. *House-building Loans and Advances.*—Loans to the extent of Rs. 1,080 were granted during the year to Municipal and Trust Board employees. No advances were made during the year. The amount of loans and advances outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 12,330, of which Rs. 11,573 were due from Municipal and Trust Board Employees. It is hoped that instalments towards these loans and advances are being recovered regularly in accordance with the terms of the bonds and that proper action taken in cases of default.

7. *Audit of Accounts.*—The accounts of the Board for the year 1931-32 were audited by an Assistant Comptroller of the Comptroller's Office in August 1932.

R. RANGA RAO,

*Chief Secretary to Government.*

## DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

### Viceroy's Earthquake Fund.

No. G. 5192—G.M. 120-33-2, dated 23rd January 1934.

The following appeal, dated 19th January 1934, issued by His Excellency the Viceroy in connection with the recent earthquake is published for general information:—

"A very serious calamity has recently overtaken a large number of our fellow countrymen, especially in the Province of Bihar and Orissa, as a result of a severe earthquake which was experienced last Monday afternoon. In a moment of time, whilst no accurate details are as yet forthcoming, it is no exaggeration to say that there has been an appalling loss of life. Countless homes have been destroyed, and over a wide area, property and possessions have been annihilated, and have ceased to exist. At such a time, I feel confident that the sympathy of all classes of the people in this country goes out to those who have been involved in this disaster, and that efforts to alleviate their sufferings will meet a ready response. I have, therefore, decided to set up a fund, which will be known as the "Viceroy's Earthquake Fund."

Subscriptions should be sent direct to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Viceroy's House, New Delhi, and will be acknowledged individually."

(Signed) Willingdon.

By Order,

S. ABDUL WAJID,

*Secretary to Government,  
Development Department.*